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The book was written for Germans as part of a larger work by various authors. It is to some extent apologetic and polemical. But the treatment is broad and tolerant, as is to be expected of von Bülow, and the book is a distinctly important source for those who are trying to understand the Germany of today. The translation is on the whole excellent—an occasional Germanism has crept in but not often. The use of Lord Lieutenant as equivalent of Oberpräsident is, however, impossible.

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DAVIS, HORACE, A. *The Judicial Veto*. Pp. vi, 148. Price, \$1. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

The power of the courts to pass on the constitutionality of laws occupies a prominent place in present-day academic discussions. Mr. Davis' volume is a contribution to the already extensive literature on this subject. Two-thirds of the book are devoted to a review of the opinions concerning judicial power held by the makers of the federal constitution and the members of the contemporary ratifying conventions. These arguments have already appeared as an article in the *American Political Science Review*. In the main they go over the same ground covered by Professor Beard in his *The Supreme Court and the Constitution*. The author by use of substantially the same material arrives at the exactly opposite conclusion. There are weaknesses in his arguments but he succeeds in pointing out several important ones in the arguments of those who maintain that the constitution was intended to establish a system of judicial control.

Much more interesting and of greater practical value are the two short introductory chapters in which Mr. Davis essays a constructive program. Admitting that judicial control, whatever its origin, is now firmly established, the author seeks a scheme the effect of which would be "not to review judicial action or to amend the constitution, but prevent the courts from amending it." He finds that our present method of testing the constitutionality of a statute is faulty because it depends on private individuals to bring suit to test the validity of laws, and because a law declared void is held to have been without force from the beginning.

Such a condition produces a feeling of irresponsibility among law makers because "their work, if imperfect, is wholly undone." The courts are in a false position because they "decide on insufficient data and prejudiced argument." The public grows to hold law in light esteem, and concludes that every man may be his own judge as to whether a law is to be obeyed—at least until the court has passed upon it.

The remedy the author suggests involves changing our constitutions so that a law declared unconstitutional should be so only from the time of decision. Aggrieved parties are to be given recompense by the state for such damage as they may have suffered during the period when the act was in operation. Secondly he would have the trial of constitutionality conducted at the instance of the state rather than on the initiative of private individuals.

The aggrieved person merely calls to the attention of the attorney general the damage being done by the law and asks for a review of its constitutionality. At the trial members of the legislature which passed the law and any other persons may present the reasons for the legislation. If the court then decides that the law is in whole or part void its operation is to cease for the future to the extent that is determined by the court.

The author admits there are faults in the logic of his scheme but believes that it would furnish a common sense standard. Many questions will arise in the minds of his readers as to how the plan would actually work in practice, but there can be little doubt that the sort of thinking Mr. Davis attempts is too much neglected. Disputes over the origin of an alleged unfortunate system of judicial control are entertaining for dialecticians but they are far less profitable than studies which aim to determine whether the bad results alleged, actually exist and if they do exist attempt to find the way out.

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DEARLE, N. B. *Industrial Training*. Pp. xiii, 596. Price, 10/6. London: P. S. King and Son, 1914.

The book is an analysis of the conditions of industrial training in London. Mr. Dearle classifies the methods of entering a trade in London under four heads, namely:

1. Regular service, which takes four forms: (a) Formal apprenticeship by indenture; (b) Informal *vs.* Verbal agreement, which is not legally binding; (c) Employment during good behavior; (d) Working and learning.

2. Learning by migration, which applies to workmen having already attained partial proficiency in their trades and takes the following forms: (a) The workman, who has served his apprenticeship, but is still not fully proficient; (b) Apprentices, who through the business retirement of their employers are compelled to enter new apprenticeships, in advanced standing, as "turn overs," the change in apprenticeship being arranged by the employer; (c) The apprentice who has served a pre-arranged short apprenticeship. The "short service apprenticeship" is coming into constantly increasing favor in London. (d) The country trained apprentice whose opportunities for learning usually have been narrow. Having had "a more thorough all-round training than that which is often obtainable in London," the country-trained apprentice "must spend a few years as an improver in the finishing school of London industry," where he "has still to master the finer work, the greater speed of working and the special conditions of machine production, which are frequently characteristic of it." "Often, though by no means always, he makes in the end the best workman." (e) The exploited apprentice; (f) The shiftless, ever-changing workman, whom Dearle calls "the casual fringe;" (g) The "migratory improver proper," who "takes advantage of such opportunities as occur, and advances himself by his own efforts from an unskilled boy laborer to the position of a mechanic."

3. Learning by "following up" a master who goes from one job to another.